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United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to organize a growing number of activities in the reporting period. The Centre continued to undertake vigorous fund-raising efforts. During the period under review, the Centre implemented various projects and other activities in its programme of work in consultation with Member States in the region, United Nations agencies, international organizations and NGOs. These included activities dealing with subregional and regional issues, training, and dissemination of information. Attention was particularly focused on activities related to promoting existing firearms and landmine ban-related agreements, notably involving the diplomatic community, members of parliament, law enforcement officers and NGOs. The organization of workshops to inform parliamentarians of the need for and benefits of treaty ratification also occupied the Centre's attention in the second half of 2001.

The Centre devoted considerable attention to support regional initiatives in the area of firearms, notably in support of a regional meeting to follow up on the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Several new activities were initiated by the Centre during the period under review, for example, in the area of anti-personnel landmines, where the Centre played a significant role in supporting activities in cooperation with the United Nations Mine Action Service; and also on projects involving civil-military relations.

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Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, the Centre sought to establish contacts with the United Nations Development Programme and regional organizations, as well as with Member States within and outside the region, with a view to laying the groundwork for cooperation between the Centre and Governments, regional entities, research institutes and non-governmental organizations, as well as to secure funding. Despite the relative success achieved in this regard, the full functioning of the Centre is still hampered by the lack of sufficient core resources to cover operational and administrative costs. It is hoped that, with the strong support of Member States, foundations and other donors, the viability of the Centre will be ensured in the forthcoming years.

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I. Introduction

1. On 29 November 2001, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 56/25 E, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean". By paragraphs 8 and 9 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, to enable it to carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to the above request. The report covers the activities of the Centre for the period from July 2001 to June 2002. A financial statement on the status of the Trust Fund for the Centre covering the biennium 2000-2001 appears in annex I to the report.

II. Functioning and mandate

3. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, located in Lima, was established in 1987, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986. The Centre functions under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and is mandated to provide, upon request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development. The Centre functioned until the end of June 1996, when its operations were suspended due to insufficient voluntary contributions to finance its activities and administrative costs. Following the appointment of the Director of the Centre by the Secretary-General, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, and his assumption of office on 1 December 1998, vigorous efforts have been launched to raise funds with a view to revitalizing the activities of the Centre.

4. In pursuit of its mandate, the Centre continued to serve the countries in the region as: (a) a means of promoting subregional, regional and cross-regional activities; (b) a tool to identify synergies between security and development issues; and (c) an instrument for the United Nations in playing a proactive role in the establishment of a more secure environment for social and economic development in the region.

III. Activities

5. The Centre continued to maintain cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies and entities during the period under review. To facilitate cooperation and coordination in Latin America and the Caribbean on matters related to peace, disarmament and development, the Centre continued to explore the possibility of signing memoranda of understanding with regional and subregional organizations. During the reporting period, two memoranda of understanding were signed, both in May 2002: one with the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation (SWEFOR) for cooperation on measures to reduce illegal trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and other related matters; and another with the United Nations-affiliated University for Peace on joint measures to facilitate cooperation and coordination in Latin America and the Caribbean through research and training activities on matters related to peace, disarmament and development.

6. The activities carried out during the period under review broadly pertained to seven areas: firearms, ammunition and explosives; anti-personnel landmines; conventional weapons; nuclear weapons; chemical weapons; and information and public events.

A. Firearms, ammunition and explosives

7. The Centre consolidated its Regional Clearing-house Programme on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives, which serves as a tool to nurture national and regional expertise in the field of practical disarmament through the organization of workshops, training courses and preventive measures at four levels of activity: diplomatic/political, operational, civil society, and weapons destruction and stockpile management. The programme promotes such initiatives as collective and national efforts to control the legal trade and to curb the increasing illicit flow of firearms, ammunition and explosives in the region. Another important aspect of the programme is fostering the

sharing of experience and lessons learned within the region and elsewhere.

1. Diplomatic/political level

8. Several events have been organized in cooperation with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS), which has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, setting the legal framework for cooperation between the Centre and CICAD.

9. The Centre has also established contact with the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA). On 13 December 2001, a representative of the Centre met with CIFTA and CICAD representatives to discuss areas of cooperation and coordination in the work of OAS and the United Nations against illicit trafficking in firearms. In view of the common interests of the two organizations and the similar mandates of their activities, the Consultative Committee proposed that the Consultative Committee and the Centre should sign a memorandum of understanding to identify synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. The proposal is currently under consideration.

10. In cooperation with the Government of Chile, the Centre organized a regional seminar entitled "Latin America and the Caribbean: Evaluation and Follow-up of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects" at Santiago, from 19 to 21 November 2001. This seminar, organized with the financial support of the Governments of Chile and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, represented the beginning of joint efforts of the countries of the region to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects adopted at the 2001 United Nations Conference. The meeting suggested concrete action to: (a) strengthen legal norms and revitalize the role of the States; (b) prevent firearms-related violence; (c) forge subregional and regional cooperation and coordination; and (d) encourage the role of OAS, the United Nations and civil society in the firearms area.

11. At the invitation of the Government of Japan, the Centre participated in an international symposium held at Tokyo from 22 to 26 January 2002 as part of the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. The symposium highlighted the need for collaboration between the different actors working on the issue of small arms and light weapons.

12. The Centre also participated in the G8 Lyons/Rome Law Enforcement Working Group meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 21 to 25 April 2002 attended by representatives of the G8 member States, CICAD and other representatives of the firearms industry. The Working Group recommended, among other things, that standards and procedures for the stockpile management and appropriate disposal of firearms and explosives should be developed, to include standards for the collection and preservation of evidentiary information, and that those model standards should be reflected in the United Nations firearms destruction handbook developed by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and elsewhere where it might be accessed by law-enforcement and other agencies. The Working Group also noted that the Centre and CICAD had agreed to share best practices in the development of their Small Arms and Light Weapons Administration (SALSA) System with member States of the International Police Organization — Interpol.

13. The Centre and the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation (SWEFOR) organized a seminar from 3 and 5 May 2002 for Central American parliaments as part of their joint project entitled "Parliamentary Information Exchange Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean". The seminar was held at the University for Peace and was also attended by representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American region. In addition, parliamentarians, representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and development agencies from Germany, Spain and Sweden also participated.

14. One of the outcomes of the seminar was the formulation of Central American priorities to be considered during the Third Parliamentary Exchange on Firearm Issues Meeting to be held at Madrid in the second half of 2002. Notably, representatives at the seminar recommended the creation of a White Book on national firearms legislation, in which the Centre is expected to play a role.

2. Operational level

15. In continuing to implement the United Nations-OAS Memorandum of Understanding on firearms issues, the Centre organized jointly with CICAD three subregional events during the period under review to build awareness among police officers and customs officials on the 1997 CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. The first was held on 8 and 9 August 2001 in Port of Spain for Member States of the Caribbean; the second, on 31 October and 1 November 2001 in San José for the countries of Central America and Mexico; and the third from 26 to 28 February 2002 in Brasilia for South American countries. Close to 70 representatives of law enforcement participated in the meetings and familiarized themselves with the different aspects of Model Regulations implementation, as well as sharing views and experiences on practices in their countries for the control of firearms and ammunition.

16. On 16 and 17 May 2002, the Centre and CICAD organized a workshop entitled "Commercial Trade of and Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Ammunition: Training the Trainers in Investigative Techniques". The workshop was also attended by the University for Peace and Interpol, which joined the United Nations/OAS Coordinating Committee in preparing training courses for the law enforcement community in the region. The Coordinating Committee decided to conduct a trial course in February 2003, in which the United Nations and other agencies will be invited to participate.

17. On 25 September 2001, a representative of the Centre visited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) El Salvador office to assist it in the UNDP project entitled "Strengthening Mechanisms for Small Arms Control". The UNDP project is still in its preparatory phase, involving research, planning and strategy formation.

18. The Centre also held several meetings with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Government of Peru on the organization and implementation of a project proposal entitled "Strengthening Peruvian control over its sea, air and land borders to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms and ammunition". The proposal has been finalized and fund-raising for the project is expected to start in the second half of 2002.

3. Civil society

19. The Centre provided substantive and logistic support to a planning mission to Lima from 28 February to 8 March 2002 with a view to gathering information for the drafting of a project proposal on "Peace and Disarmament Education in Metropolitan Lima", as part of a joint initiative of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Hague Appeal for Peace in the area of disarmament education.

20. On 14-15 May 2002, the first coordination meeting of the project "Latin America and Caribbean NGOs Capacity-building, Networking and Strengthening of their Advocacy Means" was organized by the Centre in Lima. The project, coordinated by the Centre, was undertaken in cooperation with the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, International Alert, Save the Children Sweden, the Small Arms Survey, the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation and Viva Rio. A representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict participated as a special guest.

4. Weapons destruction and stockpile management

21. At the request of the Governments of Argentina and Brazil, the Centre undertook official missions to Mendoza, Argentina, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, between 15 and 20 April 2002, with the objective of assessing the feasibility of destruction of 13,135 firearms and 8,000 rounds of ammunition in Mendoza and 10,000 firearms in Rio de Janeiro. The missions assessed how the United Nations could help both countries to improve the status of their firearms storage facilities. They also identified the weapons and ammunition to be destroyed, prospective partners to assist in the destruction and subcontractors to prepare and execute the destruction on behalf of the United Nations. The Centre is now holding discussions with several potential donor countries that would assist in the funding of these activities.

22. The Government of Peru has requested the assistance of the United Nations in its implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. On 28 May 2002, the Centre organized a meeting with representatives of the Government to discuss the modalities of United

Nations involvement to carry out (a) weapons destruction, (b) weapons collection, (c) stockpile management, (d) improvement of software programmes for the registration, possession and transfer of firearms, and (e) training of personnel. The Centre is currently finalizing an assessment report on requirements so as to be able to begin the Peruvian assistance project in the second half of 2002.

B. Anti-personnel landmines

23. The Centre continued to undertake several activities on landmine issues, ranging from the organization of meetings to participation, as observers, in landmine destruction events. On 13 September 2001, a representative from the Centre observed the final destruction of 27,025 anti-personnel landmines in Peru. A total of 310,000 anti-personnel mines were destroyed in six events as a response to the Managua Challenge, which was aimed at the destruction of all landmine stockpiles before the convening of the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Mine-Ban Convention (Managua, September 2001). Representatives of several other organizations and embassies in Peru also attended the events. In addition, the Centre supported Peru in its compliance with the 1997 Mine-Ban Convention, more specifically article 4 on the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

24. The Director of the Centre served as Executive Secretary of the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Mine-Ban Convention, held at Managua from 18 to 21 September 2001.

C. Conventional weapons

25. On 23 August 2001, as part of the Inca Space Workshop Series, the Centre organized a workshop entitled "Consultations with Military Attachés of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Disarmament Proposal by Dr. Alejandro Toledo, President of Peru", which was attended by military and political officials accredited in Peru. The workshop addressed issues related to national disarmament initiatives, South American measures for those initiatives, the role of the United Nations and possible short-term and long-term measures. Participants expressed appreciation for the organization of the workshop and called for the continuation of such events, albeit with a larger scope and a greater number of participants.

26. The Centre also provided its good offices to facilitate an informal discussion between Peru and Chile on 6 September 2001 on various arms control and disarmament issues. The Centre, serving as a platform for countries in the region to expand their discussions on security issues, will continue to provide such assistance, upon request.

27. On 14 November 2001, the Centre organized, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Peru, the fifth in its Inca Space Workshop Series, entitled "The Convention of 1980 on Certain Conventional Weapons: Next Review". The objective of the series is to promote discussion and awareness of various subjects relating to peace, disarmament and development in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Ambassadors from countries in the region participated in the event, together with several military officers and members of civil society. The workshop made it possible for the Centre to act as a platform and a catalyst for the debate on issues related to regional security and to foster greater understanding between different sectors of society.

D. Nuclear weapons

28. During the period under review, the Centre officially concluded the project entitled "Parliamentary Information Panel", the aim of which was to promote the signature and ratification of treaties. The project, undertaken in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), was part of a larger programme entitled "Agreements and Norms" addressing issues related to weapons of mass destruction. Future related activities will also cover issues related to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and agreements related to other weapons of mass destruction.

29. The Centre provided support to the Regional Seminar on the Protocol Additional to Nuclear Safeguards Agreements, hosted from 4 to 7 December 2001 by IAEA and the Government of Peru, with assistance from the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL). The seminar provided an opportunity to promote the Protocol Additional to Nuclear Safeguards Agreements at the regional level. It also provided a forum for discussions between OPANAL and the

Centre, which resulted in the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two parties to implement OPANAL General Conference resolution CG/Res. 418 (para. 4.1), calling upon its Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Centre.

30. On 14 March 2002, the Centre organized at United Nations Headquarters in New York a regional seminar on "Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues: Towards the 2005 NPT Review Conference" for members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. The seminar contributed to fostering a debate on issues expected to figure prominently on the agenda of the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

E. Chemical weapons

31. The Centre participated in a regional seminar on the Chemical Weapons Convention held in St. Ann, Jamaica, from 25 to 28 November 2001, organized by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The objective of the seminar was to promote the ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention to raise awareness of its benefits and obligations. Ten countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region were represented, as well as Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Participants also included representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations. Several countries that had not yet ratified the Convention noted that the seminar was of great value in gaining a better understanding of the functioning of the Convention and helped to lead them a step closer to ratification.

F. Information and public events

32. The Centre has initiated the two publication series, in English, French and Spanish: *Policy Brief* and *Latin America and Caribbean Regional Perspectives*. So far, four issues of *Policy Brief* have been published, focusing on activities of the Centre in the nuclear and firearms field. Issues of these publications planned for the second half of 2002 will also cover anti-personnel landmines, import/export of conventional weapons and military expenditures, as well as confidence- and security-building measures.

33. In May 2002, the Centre initiated the planning and production of posters, brochures, CD-ROMs and audio-visual material to publicize the various projects under development. Information on each project will be disseminated both in hard copy and electronically via the Internet. The first of these materials was expected to be available in July 2002.

34. Annex II to the present report contains an outline of the planned activities of the Centre for which funding is invited from interested donor countries and organizations.

IV. Finance and staffing

35. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, the Centre was established on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make for its support.

36. During the reporting period, voluntary contributions in the amount of US$ 633,872 were received. In addition, a number of Governments and institutions contributed to the work of the Centre by sharing or absorbing the costs of joint events, personnel and/or material resources. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Belgium, Colombia, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama and Sweden as well as to the European Union for their generous support, and to the Government of Peru for its substantial contribution to and generous support of the Centre.

37. The Director of the Centre continued to undertake an intensive fund-raising campaign in the period under review. The purpose of this effort was threefold: to report on the utilization of funds and past activities, to learn more about the interest of donor countries in the region, and to seek new contributions. Over 50 countries, institutes and foundations were approached for financial assistance. In total, besides visits to most embassies in Lima, close to 30 Foreign Ministries were contacted in the course of the year.

38. At present, the Centre operates with some administrative support from the UNDP office in Lima. Besides the Director, the Centre includes one Associate Expert from Belgium and two local staff members. However, adequate funding for sustained administrative and operational costs has yet to be found.

39. Contributions to the Centre have increased considerably when compared with the previous reporting period, mostly due to continued intensive fund-raising efforts. In spite of this increase, the financial situation for core funding of the Centre remains precarious, since only the host Government has pledged continuous funding for the Centre. The Secretary-General, therefore, strongly supports and reiterates the appeal made by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/25 E to Member States, in particular the States of the Latin American and Caribbean region, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and to foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the Centre to provide the adequate core funding it needs for operational costs and to enable it to strengthen and implement its programme of activities.

V. Conclusions and observations

40. The Centre has continued to act as a facilitator for the implementation of regional initiatives in the period under review. The Centre has further stimulated regional security debates, provided members of parliaments with more in-depth information on firearms matters, as well as promoted the dissemination of information on security issues among diplomats, the military, NGOs and civil society. The Centre has also intensified its contribution to the coordination of United Nations efforts towards peace and security in the region and, as a means of avoiding duplication of efforts, has continued to explore the possibility of signing Memoranda of Understanding with subregional and regional organizations, as well as NGOs.

41. The Centre initiated a new level of activity in the firearms area, notably by preparing training courses for the law enforcement community, weapons and ammunition destruction and the improvement of firearms and ammunition storage facilities. It has continued to enhance the role of the Organization as a regional catalyst for activities on peace and disarmament, and has acted as a politically neutral platform for debates on security and development issues. It has continued to demonstrate, through an ever expanding programme of activities, its own capacity as a focal point for peace, disarmament and development issues for Governments, non-governmental and regional organizations, and the diverse sectors of civil society in the region.

42. The Secretary-General counts on the continued and increasing support and cooperation of Member States and organizations to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre.

Annex I

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean covering the biennium 2000-2001

	United States dollars
I. Fund balance, 31 December 1999	132 678
II. Income, 1 January 2000-31 December 2001	
Voluntary contributions[a]	343 302
Interest income	15 468
Miscellaneous income	454
Subtotal	**359 224**
III. Expenditures	
1 January 2000-31 December 2001	354 595
Prior period adjustments	-
Subtotal	**354 595**
IV. Fund balance, 31 December 2001	137 307

Note: Information is based on the financial statement for the period from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001. During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2002, additional contributions totalling $455,400 were received from Belgium ($10,667), the European Commission ($276,748), Panama ($1,000), Peru ($30,000) and Sweden/SWEFOR ($136,985).

[a] 2000: Austria ($10,000), Chile ($10,000), Mexico ($2,500), Netherlands ($19,785), Panama ($3,000), Peru ($30,000), Sweden ($20,000) and Switzerland ($28,565).
2001: Austria ($10,000), Colombia ($1,000), Netherlands ($146,317), Norway ($21,110), Panama ($1,000), Peru ($30,000), Sweden ($10,000) and Switzerland ($25).

Annex II

Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought

Project I

Title of project

Regional workshop to Follow up on the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Purpose

To facilitate States of the Latin America and Caribbean region jointly assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action in the region; to identify new coordination and cooperation opportunities, as well as to propose solutions to problems that might hamper the work undertaken either individually or jointly.

Location

University for Peace, San José

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*$US*
Travel of participants (33)	67 000
Travel of experts (12)	25 000
Travel of staff (3)	7 000
Interpretation (English, Spanish and French)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	108 500

Project II

Title of project

Latin America and Caribbean Conference to Promote the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

Purpose

To provide a forum for promoting, at the regional level, the principles and decisions adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; to assess the different activities organized in the region on the matter and provide information that could enhance the work on disarmament and development; and to assess new approaches to address the relationship between disarmament and development and adapt them to the current reality of post-cold-war relations and globalization

Location

Port-au-Prince

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*$US*
Travel of participants (33)	71 700
Travel of experts (12)	27 000
Travel of staff (3)	7 600
Interpretation (English, Spanish and French)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	115 800

Project III

Title of project

Seminar on the Strengthening of Latin America and Caribbean Security and the Improvement of Coordination and Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS)

Purpose

To assess areas of coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and OAS on all issues that could strengthen regional security, particularly as OAS reviews different aspects of regional security and redefines the concept and methodology of hemispheric security for the next 10 to 15 years; to provide an opportunity to mutually reinforce efforts, projects, programmes and measures to deal with illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, terrorism, landmine issues and

related issues; and to identify synergies between the work of the two organizations with a view to promoting greater coordination and cooperation between them on matters related to peace and disarmament

Location

University for Peace, San José

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*$US*
Travel of participants (33)	67 000
Travel of experts (12)	25 000
Travel of staff (3)	7 000
Interpretation (English, Spanish and French)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	108 500

Project IV

Title of project

Regional Workshop to Follow up on the Implementation of the Mine-Ban Convention

Purpose

To facilitate States of Latin America and the Caribbean jointly assessing the status of implementation of the Mine-Ban Convention in the region; to identify new coordination and cooperation opportunities; and to propose solutions to any problems that might hamper the work undertaken either individually or jointly

Location

Tegucigalpa

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

Cost estimates	*$US*
Travel of participants (33)	77 700
Travel of experts (12)	29 100
Travel of staff (3)	8 100
Interpretation (English, Spanish and French)	6 900
Conference documentation	2 600
Total	124 400